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-2-

- c. In addition, there will be a Technical Department, which is to have the status of a main department (Hauptabteilung). Erwin Goepel, formerly head of ZAF's Department for Norms and Quality Standards, has been selected to manage the Department. Goepel will be responsible for the technical work of the Department, but he will not have the authority to issue directives; all directives are to require Arlt's approval.
- d. The Technical Department is divided into the following five "Fachgebiete" (technical fields):
- 1) Heavy Industry
 - 2) Chemistry, including stones, earths and construction
 - 3) Transportation Media and Agricultural Machines
 - 4) Machine Construction
 - 5) Light Industry

The "Fachgebiete" are broken down into "Referate."

- e. The Office for Standards will not have a personnel department of its own but will continue to depend in personnel matters on the ZAF Personnel Department, which is headed by Communist Gerhard Jurr. The Cadre Department of the Office is to cooperate closely with Jurr's department.
3. The new Office for Standards will be under the influence of such thoroughly convinced Communists as Arlt, Sobzak and Jurr. Indeed, one of the reasons for establishing a new office was to increase Russian influence in all matters concerning East German technical standards. It is known that the Russians have used their influence behind the scenes to foster a movement to base East German technical standards on existing Russian standards. During April and May 1953, Arlt negotiated with the chief of USIG, Bebenin, and with a Russian stationed at Karlshorst, Possnikov or Postnikov.² The old ZAF Department for Norms and Quality Standards, under its non-Communist chief Goepel, tried for about 18 months to avoid equating East German standards to Russian ones. In early 1952, the Russians requested not only that some important East German technical standards be changed to agree with those standards used in the USSR, but also that the Russian GOST standards for material consumption (Materialverbrauchsnormen) and work (technische Arbeitsnormen) be introduced in East Germany. The request has as yet not been fulfilled. Since July 1952, the Department for Norms and Quality Standards has, instead, worked out a plan for reorganizing its work which is based on even closer cooperation with the DNA and the ISO and on the DNA standards approved by the ISO (measures, types, scientific designations, quality, technical delivery conditions, test and acceptance conditions, safety stipulations). The separation of the Department from ZAF and its reorganization as a new office under the control of convinced Communists quite probably signifies the end of close cooperation between the East and West German standards organizations and presages a new era of so-called "Socialist norms", in accordance with Russian requirements.
4. In order to fully understand the situation, it is necessary to recapitulate briefly the relations between East and West Germany in matters of standards policy. The DNA is headed by a Praesidium composed of 30 persons. According to an agreement between the West and East German representatives, 20 seats in the Praesidium are reserved for West Germans and 10 for East Germans. There is also a Praesidialausschuss (Praesidial Committee) composed of six members, three from West Germany and three from East Germany. Until January 1953, the Praesidium was headed by President Praesidium, a West German, and Vice President, a member of the Kaesche Commission, an East German. In January 1953, the Praesidium were held. The ZAF Department for Norms and Quality Standards selected ten East Germans to take the ten seats reserved for East Germany in the Praesidium, but the East German government refused to approve of this selection. On 24 April 1953, the DNA organized

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a meeting in Berlin for the purpose of assigning the ten vacant seats of the Praesidium to East Germany, but East Germany failed to nominate candidates. The ten East German seats are still vacant, and East Germany has so far failed to pay its quarterly membership dues to the DNA. This situation shows that the new policy of the East German Government, obviously in accordance with Russian desires, is designed to sever relations between East and West German standards organizations in order to support the Russian plan to base at least a number of important East German standards on the Russian ones - the same policy which caused the creation of the new Office for Standards. It must be noted, however, that while the East German Government thus tries to sabotage a unified German standards policy, it does not intend to discontinue completely all relations with standards organizations in the West. The government, on the contrary, made a confidential decision in the spring of 1953 to send carefully screened technicians as delegates to all sessions of the West German Technical Standards Commissions (Fachnormenausschuesse) in order to remain informed on West German technical procedures and technical improvements. In this confidential decision, contact with the Technical Standards Commissions in the following fields was particularly recommended: Navigation, ship construction, communications technology, iron and steel, machine tools and precision mechanics and optics.

5. Until the end of 1952, the ZAFT Department for Norms and Quality Standards did not establish East German standards. There were in East Germany two sorts of standards: DIN standards, established by DNA, and agreed upon by ISO, and TGL standards. The TGL standards were established by the standards commissions of the East German Kammer der Technik, examined and tested by ZAFT, and put into effect by East German Government approval. Whereas standards in West Germany have the character of technical recommendations, all DIN and TGL standards in East Germany became obligatory as soon as they were officially recognized. However, until the end of 1953 the establishment of standards in East Germany was not subject to planning. A plan for standardization (Standardisierungsplan) was established for the first time for the year 1953. It consists of 562 standardizing tasks. The planned standards concern, among others, the following fields:

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- a. Quality classification of construction steel,
- b. Technical delivery conditions for machine tools
- c. Standard classification of all construction elements used in communications technology
- d. Type series classification of electric motors
- e. Classification of transformers
- f. Standardizing of small motors

In addition to the establishment of new standards according to the standardization plan, the Buero fuer Wirtschaftsfragen (BfW) has been engaged since the end of standardizing army equipment and clothing. In late 1952, the BfW requested Department for Norms and Quality Standards to provide the old German norms (Heeresgeraetenormen) (Army Equipment Norms). ZAFT could furnish few of them, however.

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6. The following examples are cited as typical of Russian interference with East German use of Western standards:
- a. In the latter part of May 1953, the Russians strongly objected to the East German use of the norm for the "key width" of nuts for bolts. So far, DNA/ISO norms for the key width have been used in East Germany. The Russians now request the introduction of Russian key width norms, which are three millimeters larger than the Western ones.

- 3 -

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- 4 -

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- b. The Russians have also requested the introduction in East Germany of the GOST norms for ball bearings instead of the DIN/ISO norms currently in use. This Russian request is strongly backed by the BfW.
- c. Since the end of April 1953, the Russians and the BfW have exerted pressure in order to change the East German gauging system (Passung), which involves standard stipulations on industrial tolerances. East Germany has so far used DIN standards approved by ISO. Russia, although a member of the ISO, has used her own GOST standards. 4/ The Russians and the BfW, through its referent for standard gauges, Oertel (fnu), have now requested establishment of new standards for industrial tolerances on the model of GOST.

25X1A 1/ [] Comment. This is a mixed West and East German organization.

2/ [] Comment. Postnikov was previously reported as having hand contacts with ZART in 1952.

25X1A 3/ [] Comment. The distance between two sides of the nut diametrically opposed.

25X1A 4/ [] Comment. Hungary and Czechoslovakia have also standards in this field; this has given cause and continue to frequent differences between the two named countries and Russia.

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